Amnsements.

BBEY'S THEATRE-2-La Tosca-8-Magda ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and Evening-Exhibition of Paintings. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8-The Sporting Duchess.

AMERICAN THEATRE—2-8-Burmah. BLJOU—2-8:15-Gentleman Joe. BROADWAY THEATRE-2-8-An Artist's Model.

CARNEGIE HALL-8:15-Concert. COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-The Cotton King. DALY'S THEATRE-2-8:15-The Countess Gucki. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-A Woman's Reason, FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Governor Kertonia EDEN MUSEE-Concert.

GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-Chimmie Fadden

GARRICK THEATRE 2 8:15 A Social Highwayman GRAND OPERA HOUSE 2 8:15 Thriby. HARLEM OPERA .HOUSE-2-8:15-Mrs. Ponderbury's HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:16 The Heart of

HOYT'S THEATRE—2:15—8:30—A Black Sheep.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—2-Don Carlos—8—Nach-

KOSTER & BIAL'S 8:15 Vaudeville.

LYCEUM THEATRE-2-8:15 The Benefit of the Doubt. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-9 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Poultry and Pigeon Show. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-Huguenots-8-

OLYMPIA THEATRE-2-8:15-Vaudeville. PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:20-The Squire of Dames. PASTOR'S-12:30 till 11 p. m.-Vaudeville. PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE 2.15 S.15 The ventures of Miss Brown.

STAR THEATRE-2-8-Kerry Gov 14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8:10-Mayourneen.

Index to	A	pertisements.	
······	~~	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	~~
Amusements 11 Announcements 12 Announcements 12 Bankers & Brokers 11 Board and Rooms 10 Business Chances 10 Business Chances 11 Domestic Situations Wented 10 Dancing Schools 8 Vented 10 Dancing Schools 10 European Advits 0 Excursions 15 Financial Elections 11 Financial 11 Financial 11 For Sale 10 Help Wanted 8 Help Wanted 10	6 4 2 6 5 5 1 5	Hotels Page Horses and Carriages le Instruction Legal Notices 8 Marriages and Deaths 7 Public Notices 2 Miscellaneous 12 New Publications 8 Proposuls 18 Proposuls 18 Religious Notices 10 Special Notices 10 Special Notices 7 Steamboats 18 Teachers 8 Winter Resorts 5 Work Wanted 10	4000000454

Business Notices

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture.

r. G. SELLEW. No. 111 Fulton-st., N. Y. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, 7 days a week.	\$10.00	\$5.00	\$2.50	\$1.00	
Daily, without Sunday	\$8.00	4.00	2.00	\$0.3	3.5s.
Sunday Tribune	2.00	1.00	50	5.5s.	
Weekly Tribune	2.00	...	3.5s.		
Semi-Weekly Tribune	2.00	...	3.5s.		
Tribune Monthly	2.00	...	25.5s.		

Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as here

CITY POSTAGE—The law requires that a 1-cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily, Funday or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newsdealer.

FOREIGN FOSTAGE—To all foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico), 4 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, This postage must be paid by subscriber. REMITTANCES-Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft or Registered Letter. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the

AMERICANS ABROAD can consult files of The Tribune at the following places and banks:

and banks:
London-Office of The Tribune, 75 Fleet St., E. C.
Morton, Rose & Co., Bartholomew House, E. C.
Brown, Gould & Co., 54 New-Oxford St.
Thomas Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus.

Thomas Cook & Son, Ludans, Ludans Paris-J Munroe & Co., 7 Rue Scribe.

Hottinguer & Co., 38 Rue de Provence.

Morgan, Haries & Co., 31 Boulevard Haussman.
Credit Lyonnais, Bureau des Etrangers.
Thom s Cook & Son, 1 Place de l'Opera.
Geneva-Lombard, Odler & Co.
Union Bank. rence-Whitby & Co

nna-Anglo-Austrian Bank. Petersburg-Credit Lyonnais.

Europeans and travellers will find the London office of The Tribune a convenient place to Have their adver-tisements and subscriptions for The Tribune.

New-York Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1896.

EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-There was a serious riot in Madrid, during which Republicans cried, "Down with Campos" and "Long live the Republic," John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, was released on £10,000 bail in Pretoria. === It was reported from London that a British protectorate had been proclaimed

over Ashantee, Africa.

CONGRESS.—Both houses in session. Senate: Mr. Frye was elected President pro tempore; Mr. Allen spoke on the Monroe Doctrine; the plan to divide the work of the Appropriations Committee was defeated. - House: The day was devoted to the silver debate and a wrangle over some remarks made by Mr. Talbert,

of South Carolina. DOMESTIC.-The President started on a trip down the Potomac on the lighthouse tender Maple. ____ A great deal of damage was done by the storm in New-Jersey, which was accompanied by loss of life at Bound Brook and Morristown. === Attorney-General Moloney, of Illinois, declared the proposed Gas Trust consolidation filegal. ==== The State Senate killed the bill for a new municipal building in City Hall Park. == "Bat" Shea's counsel will ask the Governor to give him another respite.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Members of the Republican State Committee assembled in the city for the meeting of that body to-day. —— A number of citizens held a meeting to discuss plans to bring about the settlement of disputes between this country and England by arbitra-= Trains came in late at the Grand Central and Jersey City stations, and mails were delayed on account of the storm. ==== Burglars blew open a safe in a restaurant at No. 46 West Twenty-eighth-st, and stole money and jewelry. in all amounting to more than \$500. ____ Judge Fitzgerald sentenced Louis Gordon, the Walkerst. shirt manufacturer, to six years and ten months in State prison for arson in the third - The ball of the Chevallers was held at the Waldorf. - Stock values were higher.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 37; average, 42%.

James L. Stewart, the new Inspector of Gas Meters by grace of Thomas C. Platt and his subservient henchmen in the State Senate, is not satisfied with the amount of patronage at his disposal, which is limited to the naming of two deputies who look after the meters of Albany and Buffalo. Stewart has the notion that there ought to be an inspector in each of the cities and towns of the State, or between 180 and 190 in all, and has had a bill introduced giving him the ower to appoint these officials. With this ower Stewart would be able to build up a nice little political machine of his own. His scheme in have no other object. Doubtless it has the pproval of the Boss, and if so we assume that will go through.

Mayor Strong's plan to erect a new municipal uilding in the City Hall Park has been defeated brough an adverse report from the Senate Comlittee on Cities. The underlying motive of the position to the plan which came from Tamany and the allies of Tammany in the Legisture was not love for the park, but the desire deprive the Strong administration of the atronage that would fall to it through the exenditure of a large sum of money. The Tammany talk about regard for the park is all poppyock, as every one knows who remembers the dox monarch, was also asked, and he also re-Gilroy scheme for a huge new City Hall. Now fused. At this date it is not known that any shame its own self by defacing this great work holders of securities in the great coal com-

court. Mayor Strong and his associates should St. Petersburg, has been secured to vouch for \$275,000 is a small matter compared with spellput forth a vigorous effort to secure a site else- the soundness of the boy's "conversion." where than in the City Hall Park, and save the All that is certain is that Ferdinand has alien- missioners were asked to see that the remaining large sums now spent by the city in rentals.

cently taken in this city has been to bring into themselves, and has not yet gained Russian signs and the erection of a handsome building. prominence the need that exists for increased recognition. It is a sorry business. Even after school accommodations. In the opinion of Super- the apostasy has been consummated he may find a view of their duties as to interfere for the intendent Jasper, not less than twenty-one new | that he has gained nothing at all, that he has buildings are absolutely necessary at the present | dabbled in water, as before in blood, to no purtime, without taking into account the new school- pose. There is, indeed, something more than a houses now in process of erection. The problem hint extant that such will be the case. Russia which bids are sought for those previously thus presented for the consideration and action | will soon after the baptism demand that the of the Board of Education is of the gravest mo- Catholic Ferdinand abdicate his throne in favor ment. The number of children out of school for of his Orthodox son, and that the latter be prowhom there is no room in existing conditions is claimed King under a Russian regency. That enormous, and it is the plain duty of the authori- is by no means improbable. If it should come ties to make provision for them with as little to pass Russia would doubtless have her way; delay as circumstances will permit.

The Senate of the United States is nothing if not conservative. Its adherence to established traditions was again made evident yesterday by the vote upon the proposition of the younger element that the Committee on Appropriations should be deprived of its power over all bills affecting the expenditure of money, and that these measures should be apportfoned among half a dozen other committees. The younger and more progressive Senators were confident that they would carry their point, but when it came to a vote they found themselves in the minority. their pet resolution being referred to the Committee on Rules, to be reported at the beginning of the short session next December, when there is small likelihood of favorable action on it. The Senate has once more put itself on record as opposed to anything that smacks of the radical and progressive.

THE QUESTION FOR PARTIES.

It is time to consider how the great bond sale may affect the prospects of parties. The silver | Peck, it will be observed, in replying to Mr. Godparty, by whatever name it may be called, unquestionably suffers. Calamity-howlers are hooted off the stage, when the people bid \$568,-000,000 for \$100,000,000 of bonds on a 3% per also. Both must be judged as if they, were supposed to be possessed of average common-sense, leave the Government without enough resources for its current expenses, until it consents to free Really, they were scarcely dignified with contempt, for the people treated them as if they did not exist.

This necessarily applies to the majority of the Democratic party, and to so many of the Republicans as are inclined to demand "silver or nothing." Certainly the people do not want to waste their savings in supporting a Government which there is any possibility that these people may seize. But practical folk think there is no possibility. Nobody wants to pay 110% in gold for silver bonds, but nobody believes that the United States will ever fall into the clutches of the silver conspirators, even for a day. Remembering that almost every bid of the larger banks reported included bids of many smaller banks, and that each bid of the smaller banks included bids of many individuals, it will be realized that the 4,600 bids probably represented a great army of at least half a million active and practical men, whose opinion and influence mean something in American affairs.

The Republican party did its best in the Senate and in the House to enable the Government to borrow on more favorable terms, if it must borrow at all, and even went to the length of setting aside its own grave doubt whether any loan was necessary, in order to meet as far as it could the views of the Executive. It passed the Bond bill in the House without delay, but was blocked in the Senate by the votes of Democrats and Populists. It proposed a much wiser and in the bill to increase th revenue, and again has thus far been blocked by the same combination. There is nothing that the Republican party had power to do in either house to relieve the Treasury from embarrassment that it has not done or honestly tried to do, and the triumph of the people is peculiarly its triumph, because all doubt and danger have been for a year constantly magnified by the Democratic President.

There is one thing more to be said. The Republican party cannot suffer itself to be even suspected of connivance with the conspirators who have tried to bankrupt the Government. It cannot safely countenance for a single day the pretence of any man to be a Republican who will not vote to provide adequate revenue for the Government, so that it may have no excuse whatever for further borrowing. If Senators Teller and Dubois and some others have any desire to be regarded otherwise than as enemies of the Republican party when its next great council meets, they owe it to themselves to show that they are not assistant Democrats. The votes in the Senate are telling and will tell exactly where they stand. If any of them are ready to wreck the United States and the Republican party, unless they can have their own way. though they cannot wreck either Nation or party, as the people have been proving, it is time for them to range themselves where they belong. The country can get along without them, even if prosperity waits a year or two, but can they get along very well without the country?

A BULGARIAN CONVERSION.

Ferdinand of Bulgaria maintains his family traditions. The founder of the Bourbon dynasty in France declared Paris was worth a mass This princeling reckons Russia's friendship worth apostasy-by proxy. So he decrees that his son and heir, Prince Boris, has been or is to be "converted" from the Roman Catholic faith to that of the Orthodox Catholic Eastern Church. Considering that Boris is scarcely old enough to know a church from a sugar plum, the only "conversion" there is about it is in Ferdinand's own political schemes. He has found that the assassination of his great Minister, Stambuloff, was not enough to win the favor of the Czar. and he has resolved to make this further sacrifice. He did intend to have the baptism of the child according to the Greek rites occur while he was out of the country. That was one reason why he went travelling a few weeks ago. But an intimation came to him from St. Petersburg that that would not be satisfactory. He must make his humiliation complete by being himself

in attendance at the ceremony. Just how much will be gained by this is not yet apparent. Henry IV made sure Paris would be his before he went to mass. But Ferdinand is not at all sure his son's apostasy will win him what he covets. He has been making desperate efforts to get the Czar to commit himself, but all in vain. It is said he has personally written to the Czar, asking him to be Boris's godfather. That may be true. If so, we may be sure the Czar has refused. Weeks ago diplomatic efforts were made to get the Czar, or failing him, one of the granddukes, to stand as sponsor-of course by proxy. They were in vain. Had the Czar granted such a request he would thus practically have recognized the legitimacy of the Bulgarian dynasty-the very last thing he has at present a notion of doing. The King of Servia, an Ortho-

trian Emperor, has driven his wife to seek difor there is not a Power in Europe that would now raise a hand or speak a word in behalf of Ferdinand, or feel the slightest sympathy for so unworthy a Prince.

PROFESSOR PECK AND MR. GODKIN. A word of explanation seems necessary in connection with the publication elsewhere in this paper of Professor Peck's reply to Mr. Godkin, Manifestly the proper place for this reply is in fender in the press of the city. Except for the Professer Peck upon his statement that he had should not feel justified in intruding into this | ceedings at the State capital. somewhat personal controversy. But Professor kin's "Open Letter," traverses as well the con- was expressly designed to preserve all the charconsidered from his own just and impartial point make their eradication more difficult hereafter. of view, is not a "moral humbug," but an ex- That would unquestionably be the effect of its cent basis or better. But the Democrats who tremely able and superior person, who makes up passage, for it is long and detailed, covering the of everything now known or that ever has been bearing the appearance of a new and carefully known or ever will be known in the domain of | considered measure. If it should be enacted, Each in that case must share responsibility for morals, politics, religion, science, philosophy, po- another Legislature would be likely to say to a reckless and indecent but defeated attempt to litical economy, finance or international law- those who might demand a change that the law whatever he lacks in amiability and those gentler had been in operation only a year, that it was graces which soften controversy and sweeten | bad policy to keep tinkering with the schools, and collage of silver. It is not recalled that any politie. And as this raises an issue with The Trib. that the new system ought to have a reasonable litical party in any country has ever been treated une as well as with Mr. Godkin, we feel im- trial before being condemned. This would be a more contemptuously than these conspirators are pelled by our sense of justice to afford Professor treated by the public in the bids for bonds. Peck the hearing which Mr. Godkin for some reason declined to allow.

His reason for this we are, of course, unable to state with authority. We shrink, however, from the inference that Professor Peck seems to draw. We should greatly dislike to believe that Mr. Godkin, having demonstrated from cer tain premises that Professor Peck had made : monumental mistake in thinking he had discov ered "a vein of moral humbug" in him (Godkin) would purposely refuse a hearing to the Professor's demonstration that the premises were false in order to leave the latter, so to speak, "in a hole." That, to be sure, is a consideration that might enter into the common mind. But not into Mr. Godkin's. And for this reason. Mr. Godkin does know it for good, and for keeps. And debate of "suppressio veri"; but the truth is happens to it. It is not from churlishness or bad manners that he calls men childish and foolish and silly and dishonest who disagree with him. It is because he realizes his own eminence-indeed, how could be help it?-and judges all other

men by contrast with himself. We hesitate to think that Mr. Godkin declined He doubtless thought that, having established the troversy over so unimportant a circumstance as the falsity of the premises. It occurs to us, also, that the Professor may have made a mistake in complimenting Mr. Godkin at the close of his value of his work as a publicist. It is not improbable that the communication was declined on that account. For Mr. Godkin cannot bear praise. He is above it. Barring this he will, no the Professor's letter

MISTAKEN ECONOMY.

Through a praiseworthy desire to be economical the State Capitol Commission is in danger of throwing away a large amount of money already expended and turning over to the State a building of which it will be ashamed. They have advertised for blds, to be opened next Monday, upon plans which involve a radical departure from designs already partly carried out, and the substitution therefor of a cheap and illconsidered scheme for the completion of the eastern facade of the structure.

Several years ago, under authority of law, Capitol Commissioner Perry made a series of admirable designs for terraces and an approach from the east, and the construction of a projecting section in the centre of the facade, to permit of appropriate entrances and give needed dignity to the building. These plans were adopted, and work under them has been carried on until now. The substructure of the projection and the staircases has been laid up to the level of the second story, where the main entrance is to be, and there has been reason to hope for a satisfactory completion of this, the main front of the Capitol. But now comes a new commission, consisting of Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, State Engineer Adams, Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge, General Ira M. Hedges, a banker of Haverstraw, and Archimedes Russell, an architect of Syracuse. It was created for the purpose of letting contracts for the speedy finishing of the building under the architectural supervision of Mr. Perry, but it throws aside the partly completed designs and orders that the work be patched up in a "good enough" way to enable the commission to report its duty done regardless of the artistic felicity of the result. This method of procedure, it is calculated, will save \$275,000, while it flings away much of the money

already expended on the facade and approach. The people demand no such short-sighted 'economy." The Capitol has been an expensive and annoving burden. Work on it has dragged through more than twenty years, and it has already cost \$21,800,000. Every taxpayer is anxious that the heavy drain should cease, and that the building should be completed as quickly as possible, and the commission is well advised in giving heed to that desire. But, after spending so much money on what with all its faults is a

ing that which has cost \$21,000,000. The comated the sympathies of the Pope and of the Aus- work on the Capitol be done expeditiously, without waste and with such reasonable frugality as One important effect of the school census re- vorce from him, has disgusted the Bulgarians is consistent with the execution of tasteful de-But they were not expected to take so narrow sake of a small saving with the harmonious character of the completed edifice. That they are doing by substituting the makeshift plans on in good faith, but before it is too late they should reflect and be assured that the taxpayers will support them in reasonable liberality. They should reject all the bids on Monday, as they have power to do, and go on to finish the eastern front according to Mr. Perry's original design. It is better to spend the money now than to be obliged to tear down the cheaper work a few years hence and replace it with a facade in better taste. We have had trouble enough with the Capitol Let it not finally be something in which we shall have no pride.

THE SCHOOL FIGHT.

The ward trustees want to retain their power Mr. Godkin's own widely circulated and influ- over the schools and the influence of one sort and ential newspaper, in which he printed his "Open another which it gives them. Some of them, we Letter" to the Professor. Mr. Godkin having do not doubt, believe that their support of the declined the communication with thanks, Pro- existing system is consistent with a sincere defessor Peck naturally turns to The Tribune as sire to promote the efficiency of the educational that gentleman's nearest friend and only de- establishment, and are conscientiously opposed to political interference with the schools. fact that we had ourselves taken issue with singular fact about their devotion to the old and outworn system is that they do not perceive how discovered "a vein of moral humbug" in Mr. | inevitably it subjects the schools to political Godkin, and taken some pains to correct what manipulation. If they are willing to be conwe deemed a hasty conclusion on his part, we vinced, they need only to fix their eyes on pro-

After long discussion the Board of Education sent to Albany the so-called Strauss bill, which as we have said, the Strauss bill, though new in

evils by an elaborate pretence of reform. In opposition to this scheme, Mr. Pavey in the Senate and Mr. Laimbeer in the Assembly have introduced a bill of only two hundred words basis, concentrating authority where it belongs and where it could be efficiently exercised. It through the Superintendent of Schools and his assistants and the Superintendent of School Buildings and his assistants all the duties now assigned to the trustees. The bill authorizes the understand him. He is too superior. What he | radical and far-reaching reform. For less than thinks he knows he does know, no matter what | this, as it seems to us, the opponents of the the situation being what it has now become,

Gliroy appointed, proposed to retain the trustees with powers of visitation, inspection and recomable to school reformers, not a few of whom, fact from his own premises that he is not a moral | moreover, then thought, and until recently have humbug, it would be useless to prolong the con- continued to think, that trustees so restricted would do no harm and might do considerable good by stimulating local interest and pride in the schools of their respective districts. We think there would have been no general and communication on his sincerity and the great strenuous objection if the present Board of Education had embodied this view in a bill otherwise sagacious and salutary. But it is evident that the fight is on between the old system, which was long ago outgrown, which is producing more doubt, rejoice to see that The Tribune publishes and more disastrous consequences, and which for personal and political reasons the Tammany-Platt siliance is ardently defending at Albany, and the radical reform measure which Mr. Pavey and Mr. Laimbeer have introduced in the Legislature. There is no doubt on which side intelligent and disinterested citizens will stand in this contest. We are not sanguine of their success; and yet it is difficult to believe that the Republican majority at Albany will deliberately consent to keep the schools of New-York subject to a combination which wields them as a political force, and in so doing degrades them.

> The fact that Washington's Birthday falls on Saturday this year furnishes a special reason why our newest holiday, the birthday of Lincoln, which occurs on February 12, should be observed in our public schools.

We wish the best of luck to attend the international exposition in Canada, which is to pen on the birthday of the Queen and continue until the 12th of October. This is a new thing for Canada, and naturally every effort will be put forth to make the exposition a success. Already many nations have indicated their purpose of making large displays, and undoubtedly the United States will have a conspicuous place in the show. Montreal offers a splendid site for the exhibition, and is in itself so attractive a city at all seasons of the year that the number of visitors attracted must be large.

The National Board of Trade want to cheapen letter postage by making cheap newspapers dearer. Their idea is to save one cent to the man who writes a letter, by taxing him an extra cent on every newspaper he buys. As the average man buys a good many newspapers for every letter he writes, the economy of this performance would resemble what unsuccessful companies their assessments on the stockholders to pay losses. The changes would, of course, press heaviest on the ore-cent newspapers, since they would be compelled to raise their price to two cents and on the very cheap magazines for a similar reason. The Tribune isn't worrying much about it. If other people can stand it we can. But we fancy that before the Board of Trade get through they will find that the average man buys more cheap newspapers than he writes letters.

magnificent structure, the State cannot afford to formed will make glad the hearts of all the

that the proposed new building is ruled out of one of importance, or who is persona grata at with cheap and tawdry additions. The saving of panies and the coal carrying lines which are deserved to be, with much kindly tolerance by the public." cite coal in every part of the United States.

Lexow says positively, and apparently thinks he means it, that his sub-committee will give no more hearings on the consolidation question. But no one can tell, least of all Lexow himself, that he will not change his mind in the next few days, perhaps even in twenty-four hours. The Nyack Senator has wabbled so frequently on this subject that it is an impossibility to predict what he will do next.

Colonies are not always found a paying venture, as Italy is finding out in Abyssinia, France in Cochin-China and Madagascar, Belgium in the Congo region, and Germany and some of the other Powers in divers quarters here and there all over the world. England is really the only country thoroughly equipped for their management and control, and some of hers are a bill of expense without any corresponding advantage. Russia does not so much reach out for colonies as for coterminous territory, gulping down all "that adjoins her own" and handling it on the whole quite successfully. Except these two, none of the European nations show to best advantage in extending their power beyond the limit of their old boundaries. Most of them would be better off without a rood of colonial possession, with its continuous accompaniment of expenditure and occasional necessity of war, with the possible humillation of being now and then whipped by the outside barbarian, as recently befell the descendants of Tarquinius and Tullus Hostilius among the descendants of Rasselas and perhaps of Prester

Lord Sallsbury's policy in 1878 was "Peace with honor." In 1896 it is "Peace with horror."

Mr. Balfour thinks that England and the United States should pull together, and so long as the old land keeps on the right track we have not only no objection, but regard it as in the interest of the peace and well-being of all the world. She needs, as other nations do, a tention of The Tribune that Mr. Godkin, when acteristic features of the present system, and to slight lesson now and then, and sometimes a rather pointed one, and takes it when she has to.

see fit to stand in with the silver faction suffer in profound learning and comprehensive grasp whole field of public education in this city and the late Cardinal Bonaparte, and, with the rest of his effects, is to be sold to the highest bidder. It is a decorative article of furniture, but was not found comfortable by its occupant, being defective, among others, in the point of stability, An analysis of thrones shows that they are made of boards and velvet and that there is no real reason for regarding them with superstition. They all come to the lumber or auction Napoleon, or Charlemagne, or Attila, or Aurungsunrise, but as a destroying upbreak and flood emparatively duil afterglow long ago, blown on by blographers and memoir magazine writers, who could not brighten it into its old radiance for all their endeavor. It, too, like the rest, is of boards and velvet, being thus quite commonplace in its elements and no longer worthy that my serious to-do should be made over it. Europe does not want it. It had enough of it before it became vacant of its turbulent occupant. Perhaps it may find its way over here and be set up in some museum where it will not be without interest as an example of chair building in a style now going out.

> The Rothschilds didn't want any of the new bonds a few weeks ago, but they are at liberty to change their minds, and buy at the market price from now on.

The more the question of consolidation is studied with intelligence, the more difficult and complicated it is found to be. No one can now doubt that to pass a bill decreeing the Greater tain, leaving the multitude of details to be arranged afterward, will be the height of folly. To prepare a charter for the government of a city of 3,000,000 people is comparable in diffing a charter for a nation of 3,000,000 people a little more than a The bill advocated by the Committee of Seven-century ago, especially when it is borne in mind ty a year ago, substantially following the lines that the weakest point in our system of govdrawn by the excellent commission which Mayor ernment has been our management of cities.

The more cre hears about the ridiculous to give the Professor a hearing in reply to the mendation only. That concession to a supposed British expedition to Coomassie the less one is "Open Letter" from any motive of unfairness. neighborhood sentiment was generally accept- able to understand either its purpose or the results that have been achieved. It has added nothing to the British Empire, since Ashantee was already within the sphere of English influence. It cannot be said to have subdued King Prempeh, since the latter was already subdued long before the expedition started from England, his envoys having told Mr. Chamberlain in London that he agreed to all the conditions imposed by Queen Victoria's Government. There has been no fighting, in fact not a single shot has been fired, and the only lives that have been lost in this inglorious campaign have been by fever, the Queen's favorite son-in-law being among the victims. Nor do these deaths represent the sum total of the cost, since the expedition has involved an expense of many millions of dollars. True, King Prempeh has sworn with his head between the feet of the English commander, Sir Francis Scott, to pay this; but his assurances with regard to the matter need not be taken into serious consideration, and the money will have to come out of the pocket of the British taxpayer. last Ashantee war in 1873 cost England some \$20,000,000, and resulted in the capture of King Coffee's umbrella of state, which is now preserved as a trophy at Windsor Castle, and it is probable that the only tangible result of the present expedition will be the acquisition by Great Britain of another trophy of the same kind in the shape of King Prempeh's foot-

PERSONAL.

The parishioners of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Boston, have just given a reception to their rector, the Rev. Leighton Parks, to mark their gratification at his action in declining the call to the rectorship of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Engineers, who has recently been travelling through ployes, especially engineers, in England is not to be compared with that of the same grades of em-playes in this country. The wages are considerably be compared with the players in this country. The wages are considerably less, and they have few conveniences to facilitate their work. The engines, for example, have no cabs to protect the driver and stoker from the weather. The introduction of what is known as "bogic trucks" on English cars is of comparatively recent date.

Bishop William T. Gaul, of Mashonaland, who is now in London, says: "We in South Africa are like the nineteenth century fighting against the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This applies to the Transvaal as well as to Mashonaland and Matabeleland."

Tracy Turnerelli, who died the other day, was for many years a character in English public life. was a great hero-worshipper," says "The St. James Gazette," "and his admiration for Lord Beaconsfield was positively idolatrous. After the signing of the Berlin Treaty he conceived the ludicrous idea of raising money throughout the country by penny subscriptions for presenting Lord Beaconsfield with a golden wreath. The money was subscribed, the wreath of gold was wrought, and then Lord Beaconsfield, who had a keen sense of what was ridiculous, declined to accept the offering. The laughulous, declined to accept the offering. The laughter that the affair caused has only come to an end with the news of Turnereill's death. Two years ago Mr. Turnereill built for himself a fine mausoleum in the cemetery at Leamington, and he then sent round to the press a letter, which was a virtual retirement from public life. He was mercliesily chaffed, for he was always one of the stock butts for the small wits of the press. Since then his habit has been to take a daily walk to the cemetery and gaze for an hour or so upon the monument he had erected in his own and his father's honor. He was a sincere and honest lover of his country, and

Justice Morice, one of the Judges of the Transvaal Republic who will try the captured raiders, is a Scotchman. He was educated at the University of Aberdeen, and subsequently studied at Oxford. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, in 1883, and, proceeding to Cape Colony, became a barrister in the Supreme Court. He was drawn with the tide of immigration to the Transvaal, and in 1884 he settled in Pretoria, became an advocate in the Republic, and was made Judge in 1890.

Philip Hale, of Boston, whose engagement to Miss Ethel Reed, of that city, is announced, is a son of the Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale, and, though only twentyeight years old, has already attracted attention as an artist. Miss Reed is also an artist, and is re-garded by some as the greatest woman designer of posters.

Allen B. Rorke, of Philadelphia, has given \$10,000 to the University of Pennsylvania, to be used in building dormitories.

son, of "The New-Orleans Pleayune," who des rewomen in the South. It is said that she was the only woman who was at once the controlling proprietor and editor-in-chief of a great daily to as she was the first woman connected with the press in the South. As "Pearl Rivers" she became lit-erary editor of "The Sunday Picayune," in the face of much adverse criticism. She subsequently married the proprietor, Colonel Holbrook, who died, bequeathing her the paper, burdened with a debt of \$80,000. Her lawyers and relatives advised her to take the thousand dollars awarded her by law and abandon the paper. The business manager, George Nicholson, alone counselled her to keep it. She took his advice, and through excellent management and the aid of a devoted staff paid off the debt, built new offices, greatly improved the paper, and was soon at the head of a successful establishment. After two years, in 1878, she married Mr. Nicholson, who continued to manage the financial affairs of the paper, while she had sole control of the editorial columns.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Here in America, as in every other civilized country, the authorities offer a pecuniary reward for the finding and the recovery of a drowned pe a corpse being, therefore, of greater financial value to boatmen than a rescue. The French Government has now inaugurated a scheme of providing monetary rewards for the saving of people from drowning, and the innovation is one which merits the consideration of our authorities here, since to a man who has a starving family at home the temptation to allow a person to drown for the sake of securing the reward granted for the finding of a corpse is so great that it may prove in some cases beyond the

A general, simultaneous census of the world for the year 1900 is asked for by the International Statistical Institute. It can be taken it slight modifications in the time of their regular censuses are made by the chief countries of the world. Poetugal, Deamark, the United Spates, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Hufigary and Swedstria, Switzerland, Heli consultation of the countries of the

It has been discovered that nearly all the valuable engravings, woodcuts and steel plates of the Baptist Publication Society were ruined by water in the Philadelphia fire of Sunday, February 2. Keeping Her Color.-See the woman and the

storm.

Is not the woman frightened at the storm?

She is frightened.

Does the woman turn paie?

Oh, no, sir. She is holding an umbrella over her
face.—[Detroit Tribune.

It is sad to observe the extent to which the artificial influences of the present age are invading the animal kingdom. There are in New-York City several dentists who earn their living by making sets of false teeth for dogs; many of the flowing talls of the horses that one sees in Central Park are as false as the back hair of nine-tenths of the fair sex, and now the fact has been brought to light that a considerable number of the most successful racehorses on the British turf are provided with artificial windpipes made of silver, the object being to prevent them from roaring.

A Mystery.-Tommy-Paw, what makes them call those low saloons 'joints''?
Mr. Figs-That is one thing I never could figure
out. Man who goes there generally loses his articulation.—(Indianapolis Journal.

a century and a half-for the usual century runs of 100 miles ought to be frowned on by all sensible wheelmen. A century run is essentially absurd, and in many cases harmful; to lengthen the distance 50 per cent would only be making a bad

thing worse.

At Bordeaux recently a hysterical Frenchman visited the tomb where his beloved was laid. Carrying a lighted candle and kneeling by her coffin, he exclatmed, passionately: "Would I could die! Would I could die!" Just then the wind closed the door and extinguished the light. The bereaved lover, who had just prayed for death, rushed for the door; he could not open it; he tore at it, knocked, kicked, struggled, calling loudly for help. No answer, only the utter allence and darkness of the tomb. His wish to die was forgotten. He sank down and wept; his tears were not for his beloved, but for himself. He felt the pangs of hunger; he thought of his candle and cut it into four parts. He ate the first quarter the first day, the second on the second day, the third on the third day and the last quarter the fourth day. No more, and he must die of starvation. He made one more desperate effort to burst open the door, when it suddenly opened and the keeper of the cemetery stood before him; the sunlight blinded him, and he fell from exhaustion. He had been there just four hours!—(London Telegraph.)

"The Lancet" tells this story to show the trials

"The Lancet" tells this story to show the trials of a country doctor in France. A young physician settled in a commune, whose paupers he attended for \$10 per annum. One night, soon after his arrival at this Eldorado, he received an urgent summons to visit a patient who lived at a distance of six kilometres from the village. On reaching the cottage-it was then II p. m.-he found the doors closed and lights extinguished. In reply to his knocks the door was opened by a sturdy peas-ant, who laughingly informed him that there was no illness in the house, but that his wife had wished to see if, when any one was ill, he would come if sent for! The unfortunate medico-since dead from overwork, and probably underfeeding-"I could have felled him to the remarked:

According to a veracious Pittsburg contemporary, P. A. B. Widener, of this city, was holding onto a strap as a Broadway cable-car in New-York swung around the Fourteenth-st, curve. The car was crowded to suffocation. "Never invest your money in a cable-car company, my boy. It won't do you a bit of good," said Mr. Widener to the young man who was with him. "Why not?" was the reply. "I should think this line must be a gold mine. Do you mean to say they don't pay up their dividends?" "Oh, yes, I get my dividends all right, but I never get a seat."—(Philadelphia Record.

A woman of this city who lost her pocketbook on New Year's Day has just received the following unique letter:

"Lady, On New Year's Day I was in New-York, and at an overhead railway station on the 2rd Avenue and 18th St., I found a pocket book, which I think is your property. As I was going directly aboard the steamer for London, where I belong (thank God), I had not time to hunt you up. Now here at home my Missus has a lodger that comes from your country, he is a Yankee and they do say he is an honest man (I do not believe my self that there is any honest Yankee), but the Missus says that he is a real gentleman well she is boss she ought to know. well this Yankee comes over here about 8 or 10 times a year with fine stock and he puts up with my Missus and as he pays his score I think we can trust him with the purse their was nothing in it of value ecept a piece of green paper, wich said the United States would pay on demand the sum of One Dollar wich I sold for four Shillings, but that was little enough for all my trouble and as I am an honest man I do hope the Yankee will go

His Error.—Tenderfoot—What made Bill kill him?
Pizenwood Pete—Well, yer see, Bill was drunk.
Tenderfoot—But there must have been some
provocation?
Pizenwood Pete—I sh'd say so; the galoot was
cellin' Bill a good thing to sober up on.—(Chicago

Record. One does not commonly look for poetry in the reports of the operations of the Excise Board. But it is to be found in the report just submitted to Mayor Strong by Messrs. Murray, Harburger, who, in speaking of the 157 saloons taken into the city along with the new territory annexed last June, say that they were "part of the marriage dowry which these new towns brought to our city." How beautiful and touching to come upon a remark like this in the midst of pages devoted to the driest of details and statistics!

One day while Miliais was engaged in painting his famous picture, "Chili October," among the reeds and rusties on the banks of the Tay, near Perth, a voice came from over the hedge:
"Man, did ye never try photography?"
"No, never," replied Miliais, painting slowly.
A pause

A pause. "it's a hantle quicker," said the voice. "Ye-es, I suppose so."
Another pause. The final thrust was:
"An' its main liker the place,"—(Tit-Bits